

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN DELHI REGION
PRE-BOARD EXAM (2025-26)
MARKING SCHEME
(SET-2)

Subject: Geography (Theory) Class-XII M.M.: 70

1	D. (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.	1
2	D. All the above.	1
3	C. High yield per unit area	1
4	A. North Atlantic Sea Route	1
5	D. All of the above.	1
6	A. Physiological density	1
7	B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	1
8	A. Central Government	1
9	B. Industrial waste	1
10	C. Singhbhum, Balaghat, Alwar, Jhunjhunu	1
11	A 1 January 2015	1
12	A. Ehrlich	1
13	B. Hyderabad	1
14	(b) Both A and R are true, but R is the correct explanation of A	1
15	D. By the end of the first half of Stage II, the gap between birth rate and death rate is low.	1
16	A. Both fertility and mortality decline considerably.	1
17	A. Stage I has high fertility and high mortality.	1
	Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 15 to 17.	
15.1	A. Stage I	
16.1	D. Last Stage	
17.1	C. Japan	
18	18.1- Railways are used for land transport for bulky goods and passengers over long distances	1
	18.2 - c) UK	1
	18.3- b) UAE	1
19	19.1 . Human Settlement means cluster of dwellings of any type or size where human beings live.	1
	19.2 . C. Hamlet.	1
	19.3 They are small in size sparsely spaced and specializing in agriculture	1
20	(i) With social and cultural Development, humans develop better and more efficient technology. (ii) They move from a state of Necessity to a state of freedom. (iii) They create Possibilities with the resources obtained from the environment. (iv) Human has modified their surroundings according to their needs. (v) Imprints of human may be seen everywhere on the earth.	3
	OR The three dualism in geography which started wide-ranging debates in the discipline of geography are:	

	(i) Whether geography as a discipline should be a law making/ theorising (nomothetic) or descriptive (idiographic)? (ii) Whether the approach of the study should be regional or systematic? (iii) Whether geographical phenomena can be interpreted theoretically or through a historic-institutional approach?	
21	Causes for the Low level of human development: i. Political turmoil in the country. ii. Social instability and civil war-like conditions. . iii. Famines or high incidence of diseases.	1 1 1
22	When medical treatment is associated with international tourism activities, it lends itself to what is commonly stated as medical tourism. India, Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia are the fast emerging countries of medical tourism in the world. The reasons responsible for this are as follows: • The world class hospital located in the metropolitan cities 'cater not patient all over the world. • It brings the trend of outsourcing of medical tests and data interpretation, India has been performing certain medical services-ranging from reading radiology images, to interpreting magnetic resonance image (MRIs) and ultrasound tests. • Outsourcing holds tremendous advantage for patient and it is focused on improving quality	3
23.	• An important aspect of population growth in India is the growth of its adolescents. • At present the share of adolescents i.e., up to the age group of 10-19 years is about 20.9 per cent (2011), among which male adolescents constitute 52.7 per cent and female adolescents constitute 47.3 per cent. The adolescent population, though, regarded as the youthful population having high potentials, but at the same time they are quite vulnerable if not guided and channelized properly. • There are many challenges for the society as far as these adolescents are concerned, some of which are lower age at marriage, illiteracy – particularly female illiteracy, school dropouts, low intake of nutrients, high rate of maternal mortality of adolescent mothers, high rate of HIV and AIDS infections, physical and mental disability or retardedness, drug abuse and alcoholism, juvenile delinquency and commitment of crimes, etc. Any other relevant point.	3
24	(i) Nomadic herding or pastoral nomadism is a primitive subsistence activity, in which the herders rely on animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport. (ii) They move from one place to another along with their livestock, depending on the amount and quality of pastures and water. (iii) Each nomadic community occupies a well-identified territory as a matter of tradition. (iv) Movement in search of pastures is undertaken either over vast horizontal distances or vertically from one elevation to another in the mountainous regions.	5

	<p>(iv) The process of migration from plain areas to pastures on mountains during summers and again from mountain pastures to plain areas during winters is known as transhumance.</p> <p>(v) A wide variety of animals is kept in different regions. In tropical Africa, cattle are the most important livestock, while in Sahara and Asiatic deserts, sheep, goats and camel are reared. In the mountainous areas of Tibet and Andes, yak and llamas and in the Arctic and sub Arctic areas, reindeer are the most important animals.</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p>	
25	<p>five factors influencing location of industries (any five points)</p> <p>(i) <u>Access to Raw Material</u>: Industries that use heavy and weight-losing raw materials tend to be closer to raw material sources such as the steel, sugar and cement industries.</p> <p>(ii) <u>Access to Labour Supply</u>: Industries are generally more concentrated in areas of cheap and skilled labour where the cost of production is reduced.</p> <p>(iii) <u>Access to Sources of Energy</u>: Industries that use more power tend to be concentrated closer to sources of energy supply, such as the aluminium industry.</p> <p>(iv) <u>Access to Transportation and Communication Facilities</u>: Quick and efficient transportation and communication facilities are needed to transport the raw materials to the factory and the finished goods to the market. Thus, quick transportation is also important in industrial location.</p> <p>(v) <u>Government Policy</u>: Governments adopt 'regional policies' to promote 'balanced' economic development so it promotes setting up of industries in particular areas.</p> <p>(vi) <u>Access to Agglomeration Economies / Links between Industries</u> : Many industries benefit from nearness to a leader-industry and other industries. Savings are derived from the linkages which exist between different industries.</p>	5
26	<p>OR</p> <p>High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development (R and D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character. Professional (white collar) workers make up a large share of the total workforce. These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production (blue collar) workers. Robotics on the assembly line, computer-aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes, and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of a high-tech industry. Neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office-plant-lab buildings rather than massive assembly structures, factories and storage areas mark the high-tech industrial landscape. Planned business parks for high-tech start-ups have become part of regional and local development schemes. High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialised are called technopolies. The Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle are examples of technopolies..</p>	5

	<p>irrigation is only 33%. So, there should be more stress on developing various means of irrigation, especially in non-irrigated areas of India. Some of the measures are:</p> <p>1) Water disputes between states should be ended to provide equitable water resources to each Cultivable land in India.</p> <p>2) There should be stress on rainwater harvesting techniques to improve and recharge groundwater tables so that farmers can easily harvest their land with the use of these sources. 3) Drought-resistant crops should be used more in the areas where a shortage of water occurs.</p> <p>Indebtedness is the state of being in debt or owing money to someone else. When a person is in debt, it means that he has borrowed money or received goods or services with a promise to pay the sum back. To overcome the problem of indebtedness following measures could be taken:</p> <p>1) Encouraging cooperative credits in rural areas so that farmers could get loans at cheaper rates. Private lending should be eliminated.</p> <p>2) Agriculture should be conducted on a scientific basis so that the income of the farmers would increase and they could meet their expenses without borrowing money.</p> <p>3) Encourage a minimum support price policy for all farmers. Rural banks and co operative banks rates.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Measures to overcome the problems of low productivity are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to make aware al] the farmers about new technologies like use of improved implements, seeds, chemicals, manures, etc. • Double cropping, better rotation of crops, fighting plant diseases and pests, etc should be given due emphasis. Different sources of irrigation should be provided to all farmers. • Timely soil testing should be done in rural areas by establishing soil testing labs. • Institutional credit or loan facilities should be provided to all farmers at low interest rates, e.g. Kisan credit card scheme. Measures to overcome the problems of fragmentation of land holdings are as follows: • Big areas of land which are laying waste can be reclaimed and made fit for cultivation. • Co-operative farming can be helpful to check the subdivision and fragmentation of holding. This farming would result in the adoption of modern technology on big farms. In this way, agriculture will become profitable occupation. • New agricultural policy should be framed to improve this situation. 	
27	<p>I) This statement of Mahatma Gandhi shows the importance of Indian Railways which is relevant in the present scenario too.</p> <p>II) Indian Railway was introduced in 1853 from Bombay to Thane covering a distance of 34 km.</p> <p>III) It connects people of different regions through its seventeen (17) zones.</p> <p>IV) Indian Railways played an important role in establishing unity during freedom struggle by spreading nationalism among the people of different parts of India.</p> <p>V) People from different languages with different customs and food habits could connect with each</p>	5

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>I) Indian satellite communication has become very vital due to economic and strategic reasons.</p> <p>II) Satellite images can be used for weather forecasting.</p> <p>III) Satellite communication can be used for monitoring of natural calamities.</p> <p>IV) It can be used for surveillance of borders areas.</p> <p>V) The National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) at Hyderabad provides facilities for acquisition of satellite data and its processing. These are very useful in the management of natural resources.</p>	
28	<p>Land Degradation is generally understood either as a temporary or a permanent decline in productive capacity of the land.</p> <p>Land is constantly used without managing its fertility, it is degraded and its productivity decline. There are a few types of wastelands such as gullied/ravenous land, desertic or coastal sands, barren rocky areas, steep sloping land, and glacial areas, which are primarily caused by natural agents. Deforestation, overgrazing, mining and quarrying too are responsible for land degradation in India. Land Degradation caused by human processes are more harmful than natural processes in India. Man-made degraded wasteland such as degraded shifting cultivation area, degraded land under plantation crops, degraded forest, mining and industrial waste land are 5.8 % of the total geographical area. In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha deforestation due to mining have caused severe Land Degradation. In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra overgrazing is one of the main reasons for the land degradation.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Noise pollution has become hazardous in many big cities of India like Delhi, Mumbai due to following factors-</p> <p>(i) With the increase in population, the volume of traffic and passenger has increased. This has led to more noise pollution.</p> <p>(ii) More people have become prosperous in the cities. As a result of this, number of private vehicles such as cars have increased significantly. This has led to traffic jams during peak hours, i.e. in the morning and in the evening when people go and come from office. This has increased noise pollution on the roads.</p> <p>(iii) Rapid industrialisation in and around the residential Colony has also increased noise pollution. Small and cottage industries are set up in the areas near the market.</p> <p>(iv) The construction activities have increased to accommodate the ever increasing population in the big cities. These activities become hazardous as too much noise is created by them.</p> <p>(v) Religious activities, social functions, rallies, etc. create noise pollution particularly in the late hours of the day.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point.)</p>	5
29	<p>A. An area of extensive commercial grain farming -Pampas</p> <p>B. Region of subsistence gathering – North Canada</p> <p>C. An important Shipping canal - Panama</p> <p>D. Terminal station of a transcontinental railway – St.Petersburg</p>	5

	<p>E. An important seaport of Africa - Capetown F. An important seaport of Australia - Melbourne G. An international airport - Beijing</p> <p>For Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No.29.</p> <p>A. Name a major seaport situated at the southernmost tip of Africa – Cape town B. Name an important international airport of Germany – Berlin C. A shipping canal which join the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea – Suez Canal D. Name an area of subsistence gathering in Africa – Tropical Africa E. Name an important seaport of Japan - Yokohama F. Mention an area of nomadic herding in Africa - North Africa G. Name the area of extensive commercial grain agriculture in New Zealand - Canterbury</p>	
30	<p>A. An important seaport in Kerala - Kochi B. An important coal mine in Jharkhand - Jharia C. Khetri-copper mine – Khetri (Jhunjhunu) D. An oil refinery in Gujarat - Jamnagar E. The state with lowest population density – Arunachal Pradesh F. The state leading in the production of tea - Assam G. An international airport in Karnataka – Bengaluru</p> <p>The following questions are for visually impaired students in lieu of Question No.30.</p> <p>A. Name an important seaport in Odisha – Paradweep B. Name an important coal mine in Tamil Nadu - Lignite C. In which state are Bailadila iron ore mines located – Chhattisgarh D. Name an oil refinery in Bihar – Barauni E. Name the state with highest population density – Bihar F. Name the state leading in the production of rice – West Bengal G. Name the international airport in Karnataka - Bengaluru</p>	5